certain than *thou art justified from all sin*, than this one triumphant answer—Christ is risen; who is even at the right hand of God.

Christ Bears all.

The man who, after having cast his care on Christ, goes fretting and worrying himself about anything or anybody, is like one who, having purchased a through ticket from here to—anywhere, and received a check for his baggage, gets out of the car at the end of a mile or two, and shouldering his trunk, starts to go the rest of the way alone. Christ never rolls back upon us burdens that we lay on Him; we take them back upon ourselves. The Christian has a right, and it is his duty, to be free from all care and anxiety. Let him lie on the promises and be at rest. 'O, but,' says the doubting, worrying disciple, 'the promises are made to the righteous; and I am so full of imperfections I dare not claim them!' Well, brother, if you wait for that righteousness which is by the law, you'll *never* be able to rest on the promises; but, if you trust in Christ, *that* is counted to you for righteousness; and your right to the comfort of his promises is as though you were as holy as an angel. Christ's love sweeps away the unworthiness of all who sincerely love Him. God has undertaken for you; trust Him, though you know not where to get your next supply of bread. Christ has offered to bear my burdens and *He shall* bear them.—*Beecher.*

Nothing to Spare.

"*I have nothing to spare*," is the plea of sordid reluctance. But a far different sentiment will be formed amid the scenes of the last day. Men now persuade themselves that they have nothing to spare till they can support a certain style of luxury, and have provided for the establishment of children. But in the awful hour, when you and I, and all the pagan nations shall be called from our graves to stand before the bar of Christ, what comparison will these objects bear to the salvation of a single soul? Eternal Mercy! let not the blood of heathen millions be found in our skirts! Standing, as I now do, in sight of a dissolving universe, beholding the dead rise, the world in flames, the heavens fleeing away, all nations convulsed with terror, or wrapt in the vision of the Lamb, I pronounce the conversion of a single pagan of more value that all the wealth that Omnipotence ever produced. On such an awful subject it becomes me to speak with caution; but I solemnly own that, were there but one heathen in the world, and he in the remotest corner of Asia, if no greater duty confined us at home, it would be worth the pains, for all the people of America to embark together to carry the gospel to him. Place your soul in his soul's stead; or rather, consent for a moment to change condition with the savages on our borders. Were *you* posting on to the judgment of the great day in the darkness and polution of pagan idolatry, and were *they* living in wealth in this very district of the church, how hard would it seem for your neighbours to neglect your misery! When you should open your eyes in the eternal world, and discover the ruin in which they had suffered you to remain, how would you reproach them that they did not even sell their possessions, if no other means were sufficient, to send the gospel to you! My flesh trembles at the prospect! But they shall not reproach us. It shall be known in heaven that we could pity our brethren. We will send them all the relief in our power, and will enjoy the luxury of reflecting what happiness we may entail on generations yet unborn.—*Griffin.*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

The success which is attending missionary effort at the present day must be a cause of rejoicing to all the people of God. Places recently full of the habitations of cruelty have been made glad by the transforming power of the Gospel. Of all the missions undertaken during the present century, probably none by the blessing of God have produced such marked results, as those to the islands of the South Seas. Communities of rude and blood-thirsty savages have, in a few years after the appearance of missionaries in their midst, become quiet and peaceable church-going people; and numbers who were wont in times past to offer human victims in sacrifice to their imaginary deities, may now be seen at communion seasons, seated at the table of the Lord partaking of the emblems of his broken body and shed blood. As an example of the success of missionary enterprise in the Pacific we may cite the Aneiteum Mission. Who that reads the history of this Mission commenced about thirteen years ago by the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, can avoid exclaiming "what hath God wrought"? When Mr Geddie landed on that Island in 1848, the people were sunk in almost the lowest depths of heathenism, and now through his instrumentality and that of Rev. Mr Inglis of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the whole Island may be said to be evangelized. The number of church members is upwards of 325, and the sum which they raised for the cause of missions last year was not less than £150 sterling. The other fields of labor occupied by the missionaries of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, in the New Hebrides group of islands, give equal promise of success with the Aneiteum Mission. Rev. G. N. Gordon has been laboring about two years on Erromanga, and not without signs of good. The other missionaries, Rev. Messrs Matheson and Johnston have been only a short time engaged in missionary labor, but both report favorably of the prospects before them.

Other Missions to the South Seas might be referred to, and the success which has attended them mentioned as an encouragement for Christians here to contribute of their substance to send the gospel to the heathen; but we have alluded particularly to the New Hebrides Mission because supported by one of the Churches of these Provinces. The People of this Island ought, and we feel assured do, take a peculiar interest in this mission, from the fact that two of the missionaries have gone from amongst themselves. Rev. Mr Geddie though a native of Nova Scotia was for several years previous to his offering his services as a missionary, pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cavendish and New London; and Rev. Mr Gordon is a native of Cascumpec in Prince County. This Colony has then been honored in furnishing one, and giving up another for foreign missionary work; let it be seen that its people are distinguished for their liberality in supplying means to carry on that work.

The Mission commenced by the Free Church of Nova Scotia at Demirdesh in Turkey, though continued only for a short time on account of the ill-health of the missionary, and the deficiency of funds to meet the great expense attending it, promised to be almost as successful as the New Hebrides Mission. A boy's school and a female school were opened in connexion with the Mission which were attended by 80 to 100 pupils, and large audiences assembled in the open air to listen to the preaching of the Gospel. To hear Rev. Mr Constantinides, at a missionary meeting in Halifax describe the eagerness with which the people of Demirdesh desired him to continue his labors amongst them, and the circumstances which compelled him to abandon the station, was deeply affecting. If the expense of the Mission be so great that even the united Body with which it is now connected cannot sustain it, we hope that the Church at large will not neglect so promising a Missionary field.

We have been looking over our exchanges for intelligence respecting the Mission to the Jews commenced by the Synods in connection with the Church of Scotland in these Colonies, but have seen nothing recent in reference to it. The exact place where their Missionary, Rev. Mr Epstein,— who visited Charlottetown about two years ago,—is laboring, or what has been the fruit of the mission so far, we are unable to say. We consider a mission to the Jews one of the most important which can be established by any church, and trust that the one referred to is well sustained.

Many of the people of this Colony may think that it is enough for them to pay a few shillings or pounds annually for the support of the gospel in their own immediate neighborhood. Such men we fear are strangers to the love of Christ. Who that has tasted that the Lord is gracious, can be so destitute of love to sinners of mankind—such love as constrained the Son of God to humble himself and become obedient to the death of the cross—that he will not be so self-sacrificing as to give of his substance to support those who go and publish the glad tidings of salvation to their fellowmen perishing for lack of knowledge, at home and abroad.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.—The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated this year in several parts of our Island. The principal demonstration took place on the Princetown Road, about eleven miles from Charlottetown. Here lodges Nos. 11, 12, 614, 1047, 1051, and several members of other lodges met about ten o'clock. It had been intended to hold public worship in the Presbyterian Church at that locality; but when the hour of 11 arrived, at which time the services were to commence, the place was found too small to accommodate those seeking admission, and the people assembled were requested to repair to the adjoining ground where a platform had been erected. Here the services were conducted by the Revs. D. Fitz Gerald and R. T. Roach. Mr Fitz Gerald preached a sermon suitable to the occasion from the first verses of the third chapter of John's 1st Epistle. After service, the brethern of the Order marched in procession under their respective banners, and headed by their Masters and officers, a distance of about two miles to a place agreed upon, where a circle having been formed, three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Prince of Orange, and three for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The procession which was nearly half a mile in length, then returned to the place of meeting, where another circle was formed, and cheers given for Hon. J. M. Cameron. G. M. of B. N. America, the Earl of Enniskillen and the brethren in Ireland, and the Provincial G. M. and the Island brethren. Tea was then announced to be in readiness, and in a very short time every seat at the tables were occupied. After tea, of which about 1500 persons partook, the company again assembled around the platform. Several speeches having been delivered, and the National Anthem sung, the vast assemblage numbering it is said between 3 and 4 thousand persons, dispersed, perfect order having characterized the whole proceedings of the day.

We understand that the brethren of the Order at Lot 49, also commemorated the *Twelfth*, by assembling in their lodge-room, proceeding to a booth erected near Mr Acorn's Mill, attending divine service conducted by Rev. G. Sutherland, partaking of tea, and listening to addresses by J. B. Cooper, Esq. Rev. G. Sutherland and Rev. Mr McNeill.

We observe that the Editor of the *Examiner* in referring to the "Orange Display" in his last issue, says "There is no doubt that if any misguided individuals had on the above occasion, obstructed the path of those secret Society people, blood would have been shed by the armed Orangemen in the name of Volunteers." We have no evidence except his assertion, that any of the Orangemen were armed; but if "any misguided individuals"—as assuredly they would be—had on that day "*obstructed*" the path of the loyal brethren, whether armed or not, probably blood would have been shed. What right has any person to *obstruct* the path of a peaceable man or body of men?

James M'Callum acknowledges the receipt of 15s. from Henry Robertson, jun., Cavendish, to be appropriated as follows, viz., 10s to Foreign Mission, 5s to British and Foreign Bible Society.—July 13, 1861.

A meeting of P. E. Island Presbytery is appointed to be held at Strathalbyn, on Wednesday the 31st inst., at eleven o'clock.—Mr Sinclair, Student of Divinity, to deliver a discourse on the occasion.

ROBERT LAIRD, Clerk *pro tem.*

Mr D. S. Gordon, Probationer, is appointed to preach at Western St. Peter's on the last Sabbath of July, and the first Sabbath of August.

IMPORTANT TRUTH- PLAINLY SPOKEN.—Dr Hall of New York tells the following tale of a "Model Minister" who was wont to enforce duty on his parishioners by saying—

You have promised me a certain annual amount for preaching to you. You are Christian men, and should be men of veracity and honor. Your word should be as good as your bond. It is a debt which you have agreed to pay. That debt should be paid on or before the expiration of the current year. It should be *all* paid. A withholding of the last cent is as certainly a violation of a principle of right as the withholding of a large part, or even the whole. None of you would think of going into bank and taking up a note the day after it was due, nor of getting that note by paying all except a few dollars or cents. The church has higher claims upon you, as Christian men, than any human corporation, for it is a divine institution. It has been said that I have money, and can do without a salary. This is true. *But if a man, richer than you are, works for you, or sells you an article of value, you do not expect to have his labor or property for nothing on the ground that he does not need it.* Therefore, if I preach for you, I must be paid, on or before the expiration of each year, *the last farthing of my salary.* I hold the Church Session bound for it. They have gone your security, otherwise I should not have come among you. I know what congregational promises to pay are, so it is immaterial to me whether you pay or not; if you do not the Session will. But if you do not refund to them, I will leave you, and the following are reasons which I hold all-sufficient. The Bible declares that *the laborer is worthy of his hire.* I will not countenance the violation of a positive Bible precept. If you are remiss in paying me, I will not suffer, because I have means of my own. But if you do not pay me for my labor, you will fall into a bad habit, and soon begin to think that a preacher ought not to be paid at all; and when I die as there are few ministers who are not poor, very poor, my successor, however poor, will be treated as I would have been had I allowed myself to work for you for nothing and find myself into the bargain; so for the sake of those who come after me, for my own sake, and for the sake of a Bible principle, I shall expect my salary to be paid to the last cent, and within the year for which it is due. More than a third of a century ago, while we had not yet entered our teens, were these teachings delivered, but in spirit and idea we remember them well, and to this hour, no minister has ever labored in that congregation who has not been paid to the uttermost every farthing of his salary. Make a note of this ye modern men of Galilee, ye ministers of the Word, and stand square up on the Bible Platform, and fear not that the preaching of the truth will fail to *accomplish that whereunto it is sent, even in the midst of a wicked and perverse generation.* If the people do not pay you promptly and fully, appeal bravely *to the law and to the testimony*, and fear no evil, for God will be with you.—*Hall's Journal of health.*

WEST RIVER TEA.—The Tea Party whose object it was to raise funds to aid in completing the Presbyterian Church now in course of erection at Dog River, came off on Thursday the 18th instant on the farm of Mr Angus M'Eachern.

The day throughout was as fine as could be desired. The attendance was probably about 300. A goodly number of those present were from Charlottetown, some of whom came by the steamer "Ino," and some by land. All seemed to arrive with the expectation of having a good time, and appeared to enjoy themselves equal to the occasion. Strawberries and cream were furnished in abundance. At 3 o'clock, long tables with a rich variety of the good things of this life were spread beneath a green bower fitted up for the purpose. The company having seated themselves around the festive board, partook of what was set before them apparently with good relish—as well they might, for there was almost everything provided that a good appetite could crave. Shortly after Tea, the call of the steamer "Ino" was heard, reminding them that the hour for departure had arrived. The company accordingly dispersed, all wending their way homewards. Those friendly to the object will be pleased to learn that the handsome sum of £30 was realized. The whole affair passed off well, and reflects credit upon the ladies and others who furnished and superintended the entertainment.—*Com.*

A SHARP SHEEP RETURNED.—The Romish authorities here and elsewhere made the most of the Rev. Eustace Maturin's perversion three years ago. Why do they never say a word about his return again to Protestantism? We are glad to welcome him back to the fold he so recklessly deserted, and trust to the end of his days he will continue steadfast to the true faith. That he has been sincere all along we have no doubt; and that he has been and still is weak-minded we are equally sure, but it is matter for sincere gratitude to God that He has recalled his erring child from the ways of the destroyer. Mr Maturin has given up all connexion with the Romish Church; he attends Protestant worship, and professes sincere penitence for the conduct which he pursued.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.

(Concluded from our first page.)

EVENING SESSION.

On a previous session it was agreed unanimously that the status and title of *Professor* be conferred by the Synod on Rev. A McKnight; and now on motion of Rev. W. McCulloch it was resolved that any surplus arising from the Professorial Fund after payment of Professor King's salary should be paid to Professor McKnight.

It was agreed that a thousand copies of the Opening Sermon by Professor King be published by the Synod and circulated.

Rev. Mr Laird submitted a very able report from the Sabbath Observance Committee. The various prevailing forms of Sabbath desecration were pointed out and remedial steps suggested. On motion of Rev. W. Forlong seconded by Rev. G. Walker, the report was received and adopted and the Committee reappointed. Special reference having been made to the playing of the Military Bands on the streets of this city on the Lord's Day, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to take what steps they would judge most wise to put a stop to this profanation:—Rev. P. G. McGregor, F. W. George and A. James, Elders.

Rev. Mr McCulloch mentioned a case in which a so-called minister of the Gospel had on a recent occasion in a place of worship made the following announcement after service.—"God willing there will be preaching here this day fortnight if it is not a good day for fish;?—that is for curing fish! Another member of court gave an instance in which people shut their ministers's mouth by sending him a portion of the shad they catch on the Lord's day. Mr James referred to the aspect presented by the question of Sabbath Observance in the House of Assembly.—Mr Lithgow's Petition was not even entertained.—Mr A. Campbell's Bill, intended to secure the better observance of the Sabbath, was treated with respect though not passed. The Report will be printed.

Rev. Mr McGregor gave in the Report of the Committee on Incorporation. Owing to Mr Steele's absence from the city, the work had fallen to Professor King and himself and he now read the Act of Incorporation which was passed last winter in the Legislature. He made special mention of the valuable service rendered to the Committee by the Chief Justice in the preparation of Act. The Report of the Committee was received and their diligence approved. The following members were added to the Board:—Revs. Professor Ross, Bayne, A. Ross, (Pictou) J. Stewart, Dr McLeod, and R. P. Grant, A. James, W. Gammell, T. Bearisto and D. McCallum Esquires. It is provided by law that no one can be appointed a member of the Board, who is not a member in full communion of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces. This has only a prospective operation. Parties mentioned in the Bill, though not members in full communion of said Church, are still members of the Board.

The Rev. Mr McGregor submitted report of Committee to prepare Questions for Presbyterian Visitation, to be answered by the minister, the session and the congregation. The report was received; the Questions were ordered to be sent down to Presbyteries for approval.

Professor Lyall reported from the Bursary Committee that he had no money to disburse, and that nothing had been done to aid poor students. The committee was discharged.

The following arrangements were made for the supply of Dr Smith's Pulpit during his term in College. The Presbytery of Truro to supply it for the month of December; Pictou for January, and Halifax for Febuary.

In the absence of the General Treasurer the Rev. George Patterson submitted the following balances, as in the Treasurer's books: Synod Fund £69 11s. 9d. General Foreign Mission Fund £667 14s. To pay expenses of Mr Geddie's children £15. Support of Children £6. Turkish Mission £253. Buildings at Demirdesh £145. Total for Missionary objects £1073 7s. 10d. Home Missions £193. Matheson Bequest for Home Missions £135. For expenses of Seminary £89 Special effort £19. Previous balances were audited in day and the statement will be given at length in the *Record.*

Rev. W. Murray then supported the overture, transmitted unanimously by the Presbytery of Halifax with reference to the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, in case of the ordination of elders and deacons. He stated that this was the scriptural mode and the mode recommended in the second Book of Discipline and in the Directory. Mr James and Mr Sedgewick also supported the overture. It was agreed to send it to the Presbyteries of the Church to consider and decide.

The memorial of Dr. Smith urging the establishing of a Preliminary School in connexion with the Truro Seminary was read. After discussion, in which it appeared that the Synod was by no means clear as to the necessity for such an institution, or as to the means for sustaining it, it was agreed to refer the matter to the Seminary Board, to do what they would judge best in the circumstances

Rev George Patterson moved a resolution to the effect that the Synod record its sense of the munificence of the late W. Matheson Esq., towards this Church and other religious societies. The Synod agreed cordially to this resolution.

On motion of Rev. W. Murray it was resolved unanimously to tender the thanks of the Synods to the congregations of Chalmers Church, Poplar Grove Church and St. James's Church Dartmouth, for the kindness and hospitality extended to the members of Synod. Mention was also made of the gentlemen who had arranged the Excursion on Monday afternoon.

Professor Ross thanked the Synod for their kindness and liberality in making an addition to his salary.

On motion of the Rev John Stewart it was agreed unanimously to hold the next meeting of Synod in St James's Church, New Glasgow, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the fourth Wednesday of June 1862.—The proceedings of the Synod were closed by singing the last two verses of the 72nd Psalm followed by Prayer and the Apostolic Benediction.

THE EXCURSION.

The Synod adjourned at 4 o'clock on Monday in order that its members might avail themselves of the Excursion provided by friends in the city. As the clock approached the hour of three you might see ministers and elders, with friends belonging to the Halifax congregations, gathering towards Collins's Wharf, where the *Neptune* was puffing away, impatient to be out in deep water again for though she had performed a voyage of sixty or seventy miles that day she seemed quite ready for a fresh start. At 3 o'clock precisely she left the wharf with about two hundred passengers, of whom 80 or 90 were members of Synod.

The *Neptune* has gone with gold seekers to the Mines, and with pleasure seekers to a great variety of quarters; but never before was she freighted with such a body of Divinity. She did her duty well. In the space of three hours we had a good look at the coast down the Eastern Passage, steamed out beyond McNab's Island, inhaled the stiff, fresh, cooling sea breeze, gazed out into the great ocean, rounded the Island, came up the "Western Passage," had a splendid view of the city and its surroundings, went up Bedford Basin, saw what was to be seen there, and at 6 o'clock precisely returned to Collins's Wharf. It was one of the most interesting and refreshing Excursions in which we were ever privileged to take part; and everybody returned to tread the hot, dusty streets battered both in mind and in body. Making new friends and meeting old friends are alike pleasant, and that privilege every one on board enjoyed. Refreshments were provided gratuitously, and everything was so arranged as to make the afternoon's excursion thoroughly comfortable and delightful.

THE MISSIONARY MEETING.

We regret that though we have copious notes of the speeches delivered, the crowded state of our columns will prevent anything like an adequate notice of this meeting this week. Chalmers Church was well filled though there were other attractive gatherings that evening. Rev. J. I. Baxter presided. Proceedings commenced at a quarter to 8 o'clock. After singing, the Rev. George Sutherland was called upon to offer up prayer. Rev. Professor McKnight read the Home Mission Report and explained the objects and the mode of operation of the scheme. The funds are at present very low.—Weak congregations receive supplements and Missionaries and Catechists are sent to many parts of the provinces where, without this Scheme, no religious ordinances would be enjoyed.

Rev. J. Bayne, read the Foreign Mission Report—a most interesting document in which the origin and present development and the present condition of the South Sea Mission were described, and the claims of the Mission on the church enforced.

Rev. N. McKay, having been introduced to the meeting gave a brief account of the state of the Church's Educational Institutions and urged the claims of these institutions in a spirited and appropriate speech.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Mr Constantinides who described the origin and present condition of the Turkish Mission.

Rev. Dr. McLeod then made a truly eloquent and heart-stirring speech the only fault of which was its brevity.

Rev. George Sutherland gave a brief and very striking account of his recent visit to the Magdalen Islands. The meeting was brought to a close at a few minutes past 10 o'clock.

Secular Department.

United States.

BOSTON, July 10th.—Southern despatches report a serious battle in the State of Missouri, with loss of from one to two thousand killed and wounded on both sides.

Governor Jackson, of Missouri was in command of rebels 12,000 strong, and Colonel Seigel commanded the Federal forces numbering 2000. The latter after the fight retreated in good order, Both armies were being rapidly reinforced and renewal of the battle was expected.

BOSTON, July 11.—General M'Lellan in command of the Federal forces, encountered 8,000 in Virginia yesterday, strongly entrenched. The fortifications were *intended* to be carried by assault this morning. Hostilities were suspended yesterday, *on account of rain!*

Mr May, the Union Congressman from Baltimore, is on a self-appointed peace mission to President Davis.

The House of Representatives has passed the Loan Bill, and authorized the President to call out the necessary number of troops.

Skirmishes are frequent in Missouri, but the accounts are exaggerated and confused. The rebels undoubtedly suffered a severe loss in the late engagement. Measures are on foot to surround them completely.

All quiet at Fortress Monroe, also at Alexandria. The movements of troops are not permitted to be reported.

General M'Lellan broke up his camp this morning, starting his force in two divisions to surround the rebels.

The Southern forces have rendered navigation between the Capes and Baltimore exceedingly dangerous.

It is asserted at Washington, that Congress intends abolishing the Reciprocity Treaty!

[The Reciprocity Treaty cannot be disturbed by either of the high contracting parties, until March 1865, after which it may be abrogated by either party, upon giving one year's notice to the other party.—ED. COL. EMP.]

The rebels have made an incursion into Illinois, and destroyed a large amount of railroad property.

BOSTON, July 10th.—It is reported that the forces of General Garnett have been routed in Western Virginia, and the General himself killed. Gen. M'Clellan's official account states that the rebels lost 200 killed, and 1000 prisoners, with all war materials.

The British Consul at Richmond, Virginia, has complained to Lord Lyons, H. M. Minister at Washington, that the blockade has been broken by private individuals, with the consent of Gen. Butler.

Lord Lyons has laid the papers before the Federal Government, and demanded an explanation. The question involved is considered highly important.

Ten thousand rebels are now encamped in Missouri, causing considerable alarm. They recently captured a company of Union men.

Alexandria is quiet. The number of privateers is increasing. The blockade is insufficient.

Stocks advanced to-day, both here and at New-York, from 2 to 4 per cent.

The New York *Post* says, that the Committee of Ways and Means have reported the duty on tea at 10c. per pound; coffee, 4c., sugar, 2½c.

Senator Sumner introduced petition to-day, praying the abolition of slavery, and the confiscation of property of the rebel States.

The sanitary Commission at Washington reports that there is danger of a pestilence in the Federal army, owing to the want of precautionary measures.—*Tel. to Col. Empire.*

New Brunswick.

The present Government is said to have a large majority of supporters in the new House. According to the *Courier*, there are 25 belonging to the Liberal party, and 14 to the Opposition, leaving 2 uncertain. If this is the case, the country will expect a series of useful measures of reform. The last two or three sessions have been almost barren.—*Church Witness.*

Newfoundland.

THE TELEGRAPH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Superintendant of the Telegraph in Newfoundland has issued the following notice:—

"Near Chapel Arm, Trinity Bay, on Monday evening last, two boats' crews belonging to Conception Bay, landed and cut and carried off the Telegraph wire for over half a mile. As not sufficient wire is available to repair, the line must remain down sometime—meantime business is taken by an operator on the spot, and carried backward and forward to each end of the broken wire. At Harbor Main last evening the poles were cut down for nearly half a mile and carried off.

"I have been compelled to notify our New York Agency to send no more European business."

A. M. MACKAY.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT ANTIGUA.—Captain Hunter, of the steamer *Delta*, which arrived from St. Thomas and Bermuda on Tuesday, states that just as he was leaving St. Thomas a report reached that place that Antigua was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and that 2,000 lives were lost.

None But a physician knows how much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it *cures* the disease for which it is recommended while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent Physicians in this neighbourhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—[Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.

A Friend indeed—*Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is a friend *indeed*. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and "last, not least," Consumption.

LOCAL.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The *Lady Head*, having on board Prince Alfred and suite, arrived here at half-past six o'clock on Saturday evening. His Royal Highness landed immediately, and was received on the wharf by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who conducted him, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude, to a seat in his carriage,—after which they drove to Government House. On Monday, at Four o'clock, p.m., His Royal Highness proceeded to the Colonial Building, visited the House of Assembly, the Council Chamber, and the Legislative Library. He was then conducted to the roof of the Colonial Building, from which he obtained a fine view of the City and its environs. His Royal Highness afterwards drove through the City and out a few miles in the Royalty. Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, he embarked in the *Westmorland*, for H. M. S. *St. George*, 110 guns, lying in the Bay since Saturday, and which vessel would convey His Royal Highness to Pictou. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Dundas, the Countess of Mulgrave, Lady Laura Phipps and Mr Atkinson, Private Secretary, accompanied His Royal Highness on board the *St. George*. During his short stay, the Sailor Prince was enthusiastically received wherever he appeared in public; and although there were no demonstrations, owing to the private nature of the visit, yet our loyal citizens testified, in the only way permitted them,—by a profusion of flags—the joy they felt at the presence among them of the Royal Son of their good and gracious Queen.

On Sunday morning, His Royal Highness attended Divine Service in St. Paul's Church.—*Mon.*

We observe by the Pictou *Chronicle* of Thursday last, that H. M. S. *St. George*, having on board His R. H. Prince Alfred, arrived off that harbor on the afternoon of Tuesday last, the day on which he was taken on board of her from Charlottetown by the *Westmorland*. The *St. George* had scarcely dropped anchor, when the Steamer *Pleto* left the Loading Ground having on board the Earl of Mulgrave, Col. Scott and other gentlemen, and proceeded to H. M. Ship to bring on shore the distinguished visitor. He landed at South Pictou, and immediately proceeded by rail to the Albion Mines, where he became the guest of Col. Scott. H. R. H. spent the greater part of Wednesday visiting the extensive works at the Mines. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was landed by the *Pleto* in Pictou, and he and his suite took carriages and drove through the principal streets of the town, after which they re-embarked on board the *St. George*. Having proceeded by this ship to Halifax, we understand, H. R. H. will then immediately embark in the packet for England.

An Inquest was held on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the house of Lorang Gallant, near Cape Egmont, Lot 15, before Thomas Hunt, one of the Corners for Prince County, on view of the body of a person, unknown, found dead on the beach at Fishing Cove. verdict of the Jury, "Found drowned."—*Royal Gazette.*

LAND COMMISSION.—We understand that the commissioners appointed to arrange the difficulties which exist between the land proprietors of Prince Edward Island and the tenants, and other matters of importance connected therewith, and who for some time past have been deliberating in the immediate vicinity of the city, have recently brought their labors to a close, and an award may be soon expected. The Hon. Joseph Howe, one of the Commissioners, has expressed his determination to agitate for a union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, leaving Canada to take what course she may deem expedient after their consummation has been realized.—*St. John Freeman.*

THE COMET.—It appears, says the HX. *Journal*, by a statement from G. P. Bond, of the Harvard Observatory, that we narrowly escaped a collision with the tail of the comet which is now visible in the heavens. The consequence to our planet of such a collision might have been as direful as the impact upon the earth of the rays of light from the sun after an eclipse. Mr Bond says:

"Until within the past week the head of the comet has not been visible in the Northern hemisphere. It crossed from the Southern side of the plane of the earth's orbit about the 28th of June. Previous to that date it must have been a brilliant object in the Southern Hemisphere, especially at the time of its perihelion passage, which took place on the 11th June. On the 28th, the earth passed close to the tail, which crossed our path a day or two only in advance of us, so that we barely escaped passing through it. The distance of the comet from the earth is now about twenty-five millions of miles, and it will be a satisfaction to some, perhaps, to know that it is increasing. It will soon fade out of sight."

On the evening of Friday, the 12th inst., the house of Mr Morris, South Wiltshire, Lot 31, was destroyed by fire. Mrs Morris was absent for a short time, and first observed the flames in the adjoining field; but before she or any of the neighbors could get to the house it was so completely enveloped in flames that they found it impossible to enter, and everything—including their summer's provisions, &c.—was consumed.—*Mon.*

—Blondin having wheeled his daughter in a barrow, from which she throw flowers, along the tight rope in the Crystal Palace, the Secretary of State has requested the Directors of the palace not to permit the repetition of an exhibition which exposes a child of tender years to such peril. A laboring man employed to fasten the rope, fell from it to the ground, a distance of 100 feet. He received very serious injuries.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from fourth page.]

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND, as a member of the Government, presented to the House an account of the disbursements of Theophilus Stewart, Indian Commissioner, to sick and indigent Indians from March 26, 1860, to March 1st, 1861, with an accompanying report. Received and read and referred to Special Committee. A motion was then made in accordance with the request of the Commissioner himself, that he be heard at the Bar of the House on matters connected with the present condition of the Mic-Mac Indians, which was put and carried 14 to 6, and Friday next appointed for that purpose.

REPORTERS AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY having referred to the action of the House in the Morning Sitting, and having read the resolution then passed, moved that the Reporters be called to the Bar.

Mr SPEAKER.—Which of them?

Hon. Mr M'AULAY.—The one who reported the proceedings of the House on the 26th February last.

Mr D. Laird appears at the Bar.

Mr SPEAKER.—Did you report the proceedings of this House on 26th Feb. last? Ans.—I was at the Reporter's desk that evening. [The remaining questions were put in writing, and asked through the Clerk.]

During the debate on the answer to the Governor's speech which took place on 26th Feb. last. Did you hear the Hon. George Coles accuse His Excellency of stating a falsehood?—[Several speak up and say, "It is not a proper question."] Mr Speaker.—The Reporter is brought to answer questions on the report now before the Committee. The question was then put in this form—Did you in that report now before the House, of the debate of the 26th Feb. last, embody all the particulars of what was uttered by the Hon. George Coles toward the latter part of the afternoon's proceedings? Ans.—The Parliamentary Reporter for 1861, page 23 being presented—No, and I rarely ever do in any debate I report in this House.

Did you omit any important particulars on that occasion? Ans.—None that I had down in my notes.

Can you refer to your notes of Mr Coles' speech delivered just before the adjournment of that evening? Ans.—I can, but the report as appears in this published report, contains everything that is worth extending from my notes. I was fatigued, having been reporting several days previously. I was almost exhausted by taking notes of three hours' continuous debate, and as it was near the adjournment, and the question was put on the amendment a little previous, I thought, as the second paragraph on the land question had been discussed, this would wind up the report of the day, and as I was not very attentive. In Committee the division is not taken down by the Clerk, and it is necessary it be taken down by the Reporter; the Reporter has no time to take down the names then, he has to do it afterwards; and I was engaged in looking round to see who had voted for and against the motion, when the Hon. Mr Whelan moved an amendment to the following paragraph which was in connection with the former; he made a few remarks, which I did not fully take notice of. So far as I can remember, during the time the Hon. Mr Whelan was reading his amendment, I turned to complete taking down the names in the division on the former amendment; while engaged in that, and after he had made his few remarks, and thinking the House would not enter into discussion on that point as it was discussed in connection with the other, the Hon. Mr Coles arose, and not thinking probably his remarks would be of any consequence at that late hour, I had not proceeded to take down his speech until he was fairly under way, and made some of the most offensive expressions. In his speech I noticed he felt into some remarks about misstatements in despatches. I continued then taking down notes. I gave the substance. I believe he used other expressions stronger than I had in my notes. Observing that they were strong expressions, I did not consider it advisable to put them down, as I had them not in my notes, thinking probably there would be a question about them.

Did you consider Mr Coles' speech made on the evening referred to a personal charge against the Lieutenant Governor or otherwise?—[Some hon. members protested against this question as being highly improper; while others maintained it was a parliamentary and constitutional question, which the learned gentleman at the bar was quite competent to answer.] After a lengthy discussion the question was withdrawn and another put which followed it; after which the following demand was agreed to:—

State as nearly as you can recollect the offensive language to which you refer as uttered by the hon. Mr Coles on that occasion. Ans.—I think it is scarcely safe to give evidence on recollection. As I said before, I was engaged part of the time, and I do not feel inclined to give evidence from mere recollection.

From your recollection were the offensive words used by the Hon. Mr Coles and referred to by you, a personal charge against the Lieutenant Governor or otherwise? Ans.—As an opinion, I consider the words reported here are personal; His Excellency is spoken of individually; and so far as I can recollect the others were still more personal. (Hear, hear.)

Was there no qualification made by the Hon. Mr Coles, to what you call personal words? Ans.—Subsequently there was, but I do not consider that does away with the personality of it. The statement stands by itself. Every statement stands by itself.

How long subsequently?—Was not the qualification referred to made in the same speech? Ans.—It was, of course, made in the same speech two or three sentences following. (Hear, hear.) I believe there were intervening sentences.

Hon. Mr COLES.—But it is stated in the report in the next sentence—"But the Lieutenant Governor is not so much to be blamed or held responsible for the statement in the despatch as the members of the Government, etc."

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—It is very indelicate in an hon. member to interfere with the statements of the witness.

Hon. Mr COLES.—This case does not affect the privileges of the House. The Reporter is on his trial, but I am not. You wish to make him believe he has given an incorrect report.

Was the letter dated "Protestant Office, March 6th" a copy of which is now shown to you, written by you? Ans.—I would prefer the letter itself; but, so far as I remember, I think it is a true copy; there may be a word or two wanting. In the letter he asked for the exact words which he used, and in writing to him I did not say that I used the exact words, but wrote—"You spoke to the following effect." I did not pretend to say I had given the exact words; but I gave them as far as my notes here an out.

Does the extract from the Hon. Mr Coles' speech as quoted in the letter just read correspond with the passage marked in the Parliamentary Reporter, page 23—commencing—"Now, Sir, I cannot say that this despatch, etc." Ans.—All with the exception of the words, "Now, Sir," at the commencement,—what follows is the same.